(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2753.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1799.

VERONA, July 23.

SINCE the month of April, the Auſtrians have taken Peſchiera, Breſcia, Pizzighetone, Milan, Turin, Ferrara, and the citadel of Aleſſandria, which has all been effected by regular ſieges. The French, on the contrary, ſtarved out both Mantua and Luxemburg, by blockading them, and obtained poſſeſſion of ſome other fortreſſes by treachery.

General Macdonald is ſaid to have requeſted permiſſion of field-marſhal Suwarrow to go to the baths of Piſa, for the recovery of his health, which the latter humanely granted in the kindeſt terms.

HAGUE, July 19.

The reports which we daily receive here of the proceedings of the partiſans of the ſtadtholder in the different towns, confirm us more and more in the opinion, that a counter-revolution is ready to begin.—The government has hitherto concealed, as much as poſſible, its diſquietude on this ſubject; but things are now come to that height, that it has thought proper to make known to the people, by a proclamation, the dangers that threaten the country. In it our governors invite all our *true patriots* to join them in firmly oppoſing the partiſans of the ſtadtholder, and to fight againſt the Engliſh, who menace our coaſts. But if we may judge from the ſpirit of the public, theſe proclamations will have but very little effect.

ROTTERDAM, July 19.

The ſecret and even public meetings of the partiſans of the houſe of Orange, cauſe here the greateſt diſquietude. It is eſtimated that three fourths of the inhabitants are decidedly in favour of the ſtadtholder, and they are therefore not afraid publicly to make known their ſentiments, and even to declare that they will never take up arms but in defence of the ſtadtholder and his allies.

VIENNA, July 20.

It is reported that the emperor of Ruſſia will ſend an army of 300,000 men to the banks of the Rhine next ſpring, ſhould not a termination of the war take place in the preſent campaign.

July 31.

Official report of general Melas, to count Concaſtelli, the Imperial commiſſioner at Milan.

"I have the honour to inform you that the citadel of Aleſſandria ſurrendered yeſterday, July 21, at 7 o'clock in the evening, by capitulation.

"The garriſon will march out to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, P. M. with military honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and be eſcorted priſoners of war into the dominions of his Imperial majeſty.

"This happy and ſudden ſucceſs may juſtly be aſcribed to the perſeverance of our brave troops, and particularly to the ſkilful manœuvres of general count Bellegarde, who directed the ſiege, but above all to the terrible effect of our excellent artillery.

(Signed) MELAS."

From the head quarters before
Aleſſandria, July 22, '99.

ROVEREDO, July 26.

The following important account has juſt reached us, reſpecting a conſpiracy at Milan, which we communicate verbatim, waiting its confirmation:—"The conſpirators, whoſe plot has been diſcovered, were ſeized in a little theatre of that city. The French generals Serrurier and Fiorella were ſaid to be the heads of it. One of the conſpirators is reported to have confeſſed the whole, and given the names of his accomplices. The city was to have been ſet on fire in four different places; and, during the confuſion, the partiſans of the Imperialiſts were to have been aſſaſſinated. In the cuſtom houſe two guillotines have been diſcovered. Upwards of 500 conſpirators are now in cuſtody."

AUGSBURG, July 27.

Accounts from Florence mention, that the watermen of that city were compelled to carry along the Arno, to Leghorn, the treaſures and effects which the French had raiſed in Italy—but that the inhabitants having riſen up againſt the latter, on the arrival of the Auſtrians, the watermen, aſſiſted by the neighbouring peaſants, attacked the French eſcort, and conveyed the property to a place of ſafety. It conſiſted of gold and ſilver bullion, and all the valuable effects that were taken away from the palace of the grand duke. The gallery of painting remains untouched.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

Letters from the frontiers of Weſtphalia ſtate, that an aid-de-camp of the king of Pruſſia has arrived from Berlin at Minden, with orders for the generals who command the army of obſervation, ſaid to be of the greateſt importance. This officer, after having remained two days at Minden, ſet off with the greateſt expedition to return to Berlin. From all the accounts which reach us from the interior of Germany, it appears certain that the cabinet of Berlin will ſoon put an end to all the uncertainty which prevails reſpecting it, by taking an open part. At a moment when Pruſſia engages the attention of Europe, in which the fate of war depends, perhaps, on the meaſures which that court may adopt, it cannot be a matter of indifference to know what is its military ſituation. The following is the reſult of it, according to a printed liſt which is circulated in Weſtphalia: 199,000 infantry, 41,000 cavalry, 12,000 artillery; total, 252,000 men in arms, a number which may be conſiderably increaſed by putting them on the war eſtabliſhment.—To this force are to be added the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, which are at the diſpoſal of Pruſſia.

FRANCFORT, Auguſt 3.

Upon a moderate calculation it appears, that the French have levied every year contributions and requiſitions of every kind in Holland, the right bank of the Rhine, Switzerland, Piedmont, Genoa, Ciſalpina, Tuſcany, Naples and Rome, to the amount of 300,000,000 of livres. The ſource is now for the beſt part drained by the ſucceſs of the allied arms.

Some letters from Brunſwick ſtate, that the king of Pruſſia, and the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, &c. will all furniſh the army of the empire with their contingents in natura.

MUNICH, July 20.

The coalition appears now to be renewed in earneſt. The electorate of Bavaria is to furniſh 10,000 men, and the orders for their march towards the Rhine, were given yeſterday from this reſidence. In about a fortnight theſe troops are to be in motion. The participation of the king of Pruſſia is now looked upon as a certainty, from the intimate connexion which is known to exiſt between the courts of Berlin and Munich. The elector of Saxony, it is alſo ſtated, will ſupply 12,000 men to act in conjunction with the Bavarians.

LONDON, Auguſt 13.

EXPEDITION TO THE CONTINENT.

We have ſtated that the firſt diviſion of the armament was embarked and ready to ſail, and accordingly they yeſterday morning ſailed from the Downs with the wind at weſt; and we have no doubt but their firſt point of deſtination is the iſland of Walcheren. With all the publicity which the expedition has had, we have reaſon to believe that Sir Ralph Abercrombie and his army will find little or no reſiſtance in their deſcent, and in a few days we ſhall have to announce the capture of the iſland. We have great pleaſure in ſaying, that the proclamation which the commander in chief is charged to diſtribute as ſoon as he ſhall have made good his landing in the Batavian territory in a ſtate paper recommended by its moderation, and calculated to conciliate the people of this country, as well as of Holland, to the object of the expedition, becauſe there is not a ſyllable in it reſpecting a cruſade in favour of the monarchy of France. It ſtates, in ſubſtance, as follows:

"Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie being entruſted by his Britannic majeſty, the antient and good ally of the United Provinces, with the command of an army deſtined to undertake the important taſk of delivering theſe provinces from the degrading tyranny of the French republic, is charged to make a public and explicit declaration of the ſentiments and intentions of his majeſty, and of the auguſt ſovereigns with whom he is allied in this great work.

"He declares then that he and his army come not as enemies, but as friends to the provinces of Holland; to reſtore them to their rights, and antient laws and cuſtoms—to reſcue their perſons and properties from the oppreſſions to which they have been ſubjected; to re-eſtabliſh their religion, which has been violated by the infidelity and atheiſm of France; to revive their trade and commerce, which has been annihilated; their legitimate government, which has been overthrown; and to reſtore that happy concord and alliance between Great-Britain and Holland, which has been the ſource of ſo much benefit to both. In this endeavour it is the ſincere deſire of his Britannic majeſty, and of the other ſovereigns, that there ſhould be a complete forgetfulneſs, oblivion, and amneſty of all that was paſt; and he hopes and truſts that every true and faithful Dutchman will co-operate with his benevolent intentions in reſtoring perfect peace, order and tranquillity to the United Provinces, without tarniſhing the reſtoration of theſe bleſſings by any act of violence or revenge; but that they will all exert themſelves in checking and preventing exceſſes of every kind. It is the moſt earneſt wiſh of his Britanic majeſty, and of the ſovereigns, his allies, that it ſhould be by the efforts of Dutchmen themſelves, that the reſtoration to the bleſſings of a regular government ſhould be effected.

"But if, after this gracious declaration of the ſentiments and intentions of his Britannic majeſty, any Dutchman ſhould be found ſo treacherous to his country, and to its antient independence, rights and intereſts, as to reſiſt the good offices of the troops which are entruſted to the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then he muſt conſider them as declared enemies to good order and to their country, and they muſt not only conſider themſelves as exempted from the amneſty which was held out generally to all, but expect to be treated as enemies, &c."

This is the outline of the proclamation, which has been printed both in Dutch and French, and which was pretty generally circulated yeſterday, as all the reaſons for concealing the point of deſtination and object of the deſcent are now over. From the above ſketch our readers will ſee that no hint is given of any deſign to penetrate into France. It is a proclamation conveyed in very different terms from that of the duke of Brunſwick, the fatal effects of which all Europe has to this day to mourn.

Auguſt 15.

The Hamburg mail, which arrived yeſterday, brings very little additional information from the armies. A courier to the Neapolitan ambaſſador, who brought him the ſatisfactory intelligence of the king having landed, and taken poſſeſſion of his throne, alſo announced to him that the French completely evacuated Italy, and that Mantua, Alexandria and Genoa, had all ſurrendered to the Auſtrio Ruſſians.—We do not find, however, that this report is confirmed by other diſpatches; and it is moſt probable that our own miniſters would have accounts direct from the head quarters of the combined armies, as recent as any that the Neapolitan courier could pick up in his rout.

The moſt important intelligence which the mail brings, is the account of the ſtate of parties in Holland. It is manifeſt from the letters that have been received, ſeveral of which we have ſeen, that the plan of a counter-revolution is thoroughly digeſted, and that the party of the ſtadtholder wait only for the appearance of our armament to declare themſelves. They are not merely acquainted with our preparations, but ſeem to know almoſt to a day the period of our arrival on their coaſt—and they ſpeak with ſo little caution and reſerve on the ſubject, as to ſhew the confidence which they have in their own ſtrength, and in the ſucceſs of the expedition. We think it likely, from the tenor of theſe letters, that the Dutch fleet will declare for their exiled prince. It is not apparently in the power of the directory to ſtem the ſpirit of inſurrection againſt their authority. General Brune indeed has received the command of the Batavian as well as the French troops, but he has no time nor means to revive their energy, arouſe the patriots, and draw forth the natural reſources of that marvellous country. A few days, we conceive, will decide the fate of Holland.

Auguſt 17.

Yeſterday morning advice was received by the admiralty, that on the 13th inſtant, the combined fleets of France and Spain got ſafe into Breſt. Whatever the original plan of the French in this expedition may have been, it has thus utterly failed; but in their return to Breſt they have taken a moſt effectual mean of ſecuring the fidelity of the court of Spain, by carrying in with them the Cadiz fleet. In the preſent circumſtances of France, this is a material acquiſition, ſince it will enable them to threaten us with a combined force of at leaſt 50 ſhips of the line, and which will oblige us to keep a proportionate fleet at ſea to obſerve their motions.

Lord Keith, with 13 ſhips of the line, arrived off the port of Breſt on Tueſday afternoon. The utmoſt exertion was made by every ſhip of the fleet to come up with the enemy, but they had too much the ſtart of them.

Auguſt 19.

The continuance of the very violent weſterly wind has prevented us from receiving any further intelligence from the armament under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and conſiderable uneaſineſs is felt for their ſafety, conſidering the quality of many of the veſſels, and the number of men and horſes with which they were crouded. We find that ſome veſſels had from forty to fifty horſes on board, and that they were ſcarcely allowed room to lie down. If they have been driven on the Dutch coaſt during the blowing weather, it is to be feared that much damage has been ſuffered; the hope, however, is, that they have been able to keep a ſufficient offing and that they are ſtill at ſea. Whatever was their place of deſtination, they muſt have been driven far to the northward. It is ſaid with great confidence, they are to diſembark at Emden, and directly to co-operate with the Ruſſian column. This rout indicates the acquieſcence at leaſt of the court of Pruſſia in the meaſure of the attack,

but it certainly does not shew that we have entire confidence in the promise of a friendly reception in Holland. If there be a certainty that three fourths of the people of the United States are attached to the ſtadtholder, and deſirous of throwing off the ſhackles of French tyranny, why not proceed directly to Scheveling, and get into the centre of Holland at once.

But it is poſſible that the Dutch, though tired of their new maſters, may not yet be quite ready to accept of the friendſhip of the Engliſh upon the terms which are held out to them. It is to be obſerved that the proclamation, which Sir Ralph Abercrombie is entruſted to publiſh on his arrival, gives no aſſurance to the Dutch that their poſſeſſions in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, which we have ſeized on, are to be reſtored to the United States, and conſequently no pledge is given upon which an honeſt and patriotic Dutchman can act. If it were intended by our government to reſtore the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Demerara, and to hold ſacred the principle of the rights of nations, in which we are embarked, it would unqueſtionably have been a leading feature in the manifeſto which is to be iſſued, and the ſilence of the cabinet on that point ſeems to threaten the friends we are going to ſerve, with the diſmemberment of their dominions. However avarice may effect to juſtify this meaſure of depredation, and ſoften it down by the name of indemnity, the great and liberal politician, who regards the relative duties of nations towards one another, as the moraliſt does thoſe of individuals, will contemplate this reſolution of our miniſters as pregnant with calamity to England, which, of all others, is the moſt intereſted in preſerving the rights of nations. It gives our ſanction to the ſpirit of pillage, which is too prevalent in the world, and degrades us to the level of theſe mercenary ſtates, who in their cruſade againſt French violation, have been actuated by the principle at which they rail.

Surely if any of the places we have ſeized on ſince the war broke out are conſidered as eſſential to our eaſtern empire, and we believe that Ceylon is ſo conſidered, it would have been better to have procured it by negotiation than to keep it by the equivocal right under which it is to be retained; for no price is equal to character. There may be ſome parade of ceſſion extorted from the party we are about to aſſiſt, but under the circumſtances in which ſuch a ceſſion can be made, it will not poſſeſs the honour nor the quality of an honeſt acquiſition. We ſincerely hope, that the more dignified courſe of magnanimity and good faith will be purſued, and that we ſhall ſtrive to conciliate the hearts of our ancient allies, by ſhewing that we are inſtigated by no views of perſonal aggrandiſement in the expedition we have prepared for their deliverance.

A negotiation is underſtood to be going on at this time with the Dutch governor and people of Batavia in the Eaſt-Indies, which is likely to come to a favourable termination. By the events of the war this immenſe repoſitory of all the products of the Eaſt has been rendered uſeleſs to the inhabitants, and has been loſt to Europe, by the utter inability of the Dutch to bring home the goods they had amaſſed. There is conſequently now lying in that unhealthy and yet populous ſettlement the collected produce of ſeveral years; and the propoſition is, that theſe goods ſhould now be ſent to Great-Britain in Britiſh veſſels, or under their convoy, and thus, without taking poſſeſſion of Java, or having any thing to do with it as a ſettlement, we ſhould derive all the benefits of its capital and induſtry, by being its merchants and carriers. This is alſo one of the gifts we are to confer on our ancient allies, the United States!

Auguſt 20.

There were many reports yeſterday reſpecting the armament under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, all of them unauthoriſed and contradictory. Agreeably to theſe reports, the diſembarkation had taken place at Bremerlehe, at Embden, at Scheveling, at Goree, at Fluſhing, and various other parts. No ſuch accounts have arrived. We believe that the only genuine advice from this fleet ſtates, that on Friday evening they were ſtill at ſea, and that the commander in chief, ſignified his earneſt wiſh, that more cavalry ſhould be ſent to him with all poſſible expedition, as from information received, he had reſolved to exerciſe the diſcretion with which he was entruſted, to land at a different point from that originally ſettled. It was ſaid that the court of Denmark, ſteady to its reſolution of neutrality, had poſitively refuſed to the Ruſſian troops leave to march through the Dutchy of Holſtein.

A report was yeſterday in circulation, upon the authority of the maſter of the Sophia brig, who left Bologne on the 14th, that conſiderable diſturbance had taken place in ſeveral parts of France, principally at Liſle and Amiens. The preparations for the ſailing of our expedition gave riſe to the circumſtance, in which they originated. The appearance of our tranſports, deſcried from the coaſt of France, produced an alarm. It was conjectured, that its deſtination was for Holland, or Flanders, and orders were given for the conſcripts on the coaſt to march for Fluſhing. The conſcripts refuſed to march, and in the attempt to compel them, great riots enſued. The populace ſhewed a diſpoſition to eſpouſe the cauſe of the conſcripts. The tree of liberty was cut down, and every place reſounded with the cries of *down with the Jacobins*, and, according to this account, every thing was in confuſion.

A ſingle Paris paper of the 10th was received yeſterday. It contains nothing new, except that the appointment of Rheinhard, as miniſter of foreign affairs, has been recalled, and Lacomb St. Michael, appointed in his ſtead.

BOSTON, October 5.

American Commiſſioners.

We are authoriſed to ſay, that the American commiſſioners at London are not about to return home, in conſequence of the temporary ſuſpenſion of their functions there, as has been ſuggeſted in a Philadelphia paper. On the contrary, it is expected, that the two governments will ſatisfactorily arrange the ſubject of controverſy between the American and Britiſh commiſſioners at Philadelphia, and the treaty be carried into effect with mutual fairneſs and good faith.

Laſt evening arrived ſhip Mercury, captain Pearſon, from Embden, 48 days.—By which we learn, that 35,000 Pruſſians were marching to augment the expedition againſt Holland; and that the hereditary prince of Orange, and two Pruſſian general officers, had arrived at Emden, to examine the coaſt, and aſcertain a proper place for the debarkation of the troops.

Captain Seward, who arrived laſt evening, took diſpatches from Mr. Murray, for our government, with written directions to deſtroy them, in caſe he met with any cruiſer;—which captain S. did on falling in with the Andromeda Britiſh frigate.

When captain S. was at Norway, the Danes and Swedes were embargoed, in expectation of a war with France. French privateers were not allowed to tarry longer than 24 hours in Norway.

The buoys in the Texel were all taken up, in expectation of a viſit from the Britiſh.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

OUR ENVOYS.

We have it from good authority that orders from the preſident have been received by the envoys to France, ſuſpending the time at which they were to have embarked for that country.

[*Farmers Muſeum*]

SAVANNA, September 20.

The following letter from Timothy Pickering, Eſq; ſecretary of ſtate, to James Seagrove, Eſq; conveying the preſident's approbation of his anſwer to the talk of Methlogy, the Indian chief, as publiſhed in our Muſeum of June 28th, together with an extract from a late letter from John Kinnard, king of the Hitchitaw tribe of Creek Indians, has been obligingly handed to us by a merchant of this city.

DEPARTMENT of STATE,
Philadelphia, 27th July, '99.

SIR,

I beg leave to refer you to the incloſed duplicate of my letter of the 13th of this month, for my opinion concerning your anſwer to the ſpeech of the Creek chief Methlogy. I have now to add, that in a letter this day received from the preſident, he gives to your anſwer his unreſerved approbation.

I am, Sir, very reſpectfully,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed)
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

P. S. By letters lately received from Mr. Ellicott, I find that colonel Hawkins ſtands high in the confidence of the Creek nation.

To James Seagrove Eſq; St. Mary's.

Extract of a letter from John Kinnard, king of the Hitchitaw tribe of Creek Indians to James Seagrove, Eſq; dated in the Creek nation, 28th Auguſt, 1799.

"At the time your talk came to me, there was great confuſion in the towns below me about the running of the line, which was ſtopped for ſome time, and, it was all owing to colonel Hawkins's never ſeeing the people or giving them any of his talk. The Indians ſtole a great many horſes from the people at work on the line but they have now all agreed to the line being run according to your advice, and they have returned all that they ſtole. They came on with the line within twenty miles of the Fork of the Chatahoochee and Flint river, where they were ſtopped two and a half moons, but have gone on now and got over Flint river. They made a miſtake in ſetting their compaſs when they ſtarted from Conaca river, near Penſacola, and had to ſend back their captain* to take another ſtart. I expect he has got back by this time and will go on with the line. They intend to ſtart again with the line in 16 days. They have great plenty of proviſions, as two veſſels lie loaded at the forks of the Chatahoochee and Flint river, which is but 80 miles from my houſe—I am very glad to tell you my friend, that there is nothing now on the part of the Creek nation, to hinder the line being run and completed—I have had ſo much running about on this buſineſs, and to put the Indians right by explaining your talk, that I am almoſt worn out with fatigue."

We are informed that all the principal chiefs of the Simanolios, and ſome chiefs of the Lower towns and the Chatahoochee and Flint rivers, are on their way to Colerain to conſult with Mr. Seagrove, and that the 16th inſtant is appointed for their meeting at that place.

* *Supposed to be one of the surveyors, or perhaps Mr. Ellicott the commissioner.*

ALEXANDRIA, October 10.

An attempt was made yeſterday morning to rob the mail coach from this place to Baltimore, by three black fellows who ſuddenly ruſhed from a place of concealment near the four mile run, between this and George-town—at which the horſes ſtarted and the driver immediately gave them the whip, and by that means they were fortunately prevented from accompliſhing their deſign.

BALTIMORE, October 12.

CONSULATE of HAVANNA,
September 20, 1799.
(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

REFERRING to the advices of J. M. D. Yznardi, Eſq; late pro-conſul of the United States for this city, of the 27th ult. I have, in addition thereto, the ſatisfaction to inform you that the excluſive priviledges lately revived to certain individuals for the importation of flour from the United States, have been taken off by the government of the iſland—and no more than the former eſtabliſhed duties of twenty-one and an half per cent. on the valuation here will be required on the future importation of that article.

You will be pleaſed to give publicity to this information for the government of the merchants of your diſtrict.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
JOHN MORTON, Conſul U. S.

The collector of the port
of Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated,

LONDON, Auguſt 13.

"An embargo is now laid in conſequence of 90,000 Engliſh and Ruſſians who are going to Holland; and I have no doubt will ſucceed in re-eſtabliſhing good government. The French have returned from the Mediterranean, and lord St. Vincent was within two days ſail of them.

October 14.

The contents of the following article of intelligence will certainly be intereſting to merchants, if it is true, as by the death of Rigaud, the contentions that have for ſome time paſt torn the colony of St Domingo may ceaſe, and the privateers which were hitherto under the orders of the (ſaid to be) deceaſed general, called in; conſequently the trade to that iſland will be more ſecure:

SAVANNA, September 27.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated September 3d, via Charleſton.

"The Mole and Jean Rabel, near it, are taken by Touſſaint—Rigaud is dead, he died of the wounds he received in his arm, which mortified. General Beauvis ſucceeds him. A captain of an Engliſh veſſel, from New-Providence, bound for this port, is impriſoned, and his veſſel under adjudication—we are anxious for the event."

WEYMOUTH, Auguſt 16.

"A veſſel is juſt arrived here under the direction of the prince de Bouillon, from Jerſey with diſpatches from the prince.—The captain ſays, that ſeven French ſhips of the line had hoiſted the French royal white flag, and were ſeen ſteering for Liſbon. His diſpatches, he ſuppoſes, are to this purport."

The above article appears in the Morning Chronicle without a ſingle comment.

The ſame paper ſays,

Napper Tandy, it is ſtated, has at length been delivered by the ſenate of Hamburg to the Britiſh envoy, and is now on his way to England.

[Phil Gaz.]

Annapolis, October 17.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the enſuing general aſſembly, to wit:

For Anne Arundel county, Richard H. Harwood, Edward Hall, William Brogden and John Worthington, Eſquires.

For Charles county, Henry H. Chapman, John Parnham, William H. M'Pherſon and Francis Digges, Eſquires.

For Baltimore county, Alexis Lemmon, Elias Brown, James Carroll and Thomas Love, Eſquires.

For Talbot county, John Edmondſon, William Roſe, James Nabb and Thomas Skinner Denny, Eſquires.

For Prince-George's county, Thomas G. Addiſon, Allen B. Duckett, William Marbury and George Calvert, Eſquires.

LONDON, September 3.

At a very late hour yeſterday afternoon, when a conſiderable part of our impreſſion was worked off, we ſtopped the preſs to announce the arrival of captain Hope, firſt captain to admiral lord Duncan, and captain Oughton, firſt captain to vice admiral Mitchell, with diſpatches for the admiralty; and of colonel Maitland of the guards, with diſpatches from general Abercrombie to Mr. Dundas, containing the official details of the ſucceſs of our gallant troops in Holland, with the farther intelligence of the ſurrender of part of the Dutch fleet.

SURRENDER

Of the whole of the Dutch fleet!

Our readers will ſee by lord Duncan's letters, that he had no doubt of the remainder of the Dutch fleet being at the time of his writing in the poſſeſſion of admiral Mitchell.

As there is a greater depth of water on the ſide of the Mars Diep, which is next to the Helder Point, than on the ſide cloſe to the Texel Iſland, our line of battle ſhips were enabled to follow the Dutch fleet into the Texel, when thoſe already mentioned in the Gazette ſurrendered. Admiral Mitchell, in his letter to lord Duncan, ſtates, that he was determined to follow the remainder even to the walls of Amſterdam, and the gallant admiral has indeed kept his word, for this forenoon an officer of the navy arrived at the admiralty with an account of his ſucceſs. The admiral, after

the first surrender of part of the Dutch fleet, as stated in the Gazette, sailed up the Texel with eight sail of two deckers, and moored his ships along side the remainder, the whole of which, viz.

Eight sail of the line, and every other ship in the Texel, have surrendered!

The following is the official notice sent to the lord mayor, Lloyd's coffee-house, and to the members of administration:

"Admiralty-Office, September 10,
"Ten minutes past one.

"Lieutenant Collier has just arrived with an account of the surrender of the Dutch fleet, consisting of one of 74 guns, five of 68, two of 54, two of 44, one of 32, and one of 16, without firing a gun."

We stated in our paper of yesterday, that a French journal of a late date had been received in town, containing an account of the total defeat of general Joubert's army, by marshal Suwarrow. We now learn, that this paper, the only one in town, is in the possession of government.—The battle is said to have taken place at Novi, a town in the Genoese territories, ten miles west of Tortona, and twenty-two north-west of Genoa.

[Baltimore Telegraph.]

Boyd's Mill and Land for Sale.

On Wednesday, the 20th November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises, for READY MONEY,

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land in Prince-George's county, part of AMPLE GRANGE, at present in the occupation of Benjamin Boyd. On this land is a valuable mill, and other valuable improvements.

N. B. Boyd will shew the property to any person inclinable to purchase.

CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, October 16, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next Frederick county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land, in Frederick county, the property of the subscribers, called HEDGE HOG, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

MARY and WILLIAM HEDGES.

Frederick county, September 7, 1799.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and all those in any wise indebted are hereby requested to make payment to the subscriber. 6 w

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Administrator.

Annapolis, October 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on 23d September last, a negro man, who calls himself BENNETT, and says he is the property of CHARLES EVERSFIELD, of Prince-George's county, he appears to be about 60 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, has lost the sight of his right eye; had on an osnabrig cap, an old fearnought coat, an old cotton waistcoat, osnabrig shirt and trousers, and a pair of coarse shoes. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold, as the law directs, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Port-Tobacco, October 1, 1799.

THOMAS ARVIN.
William Boswell,
John or William Barnes,
John Barnes, Esquire, 2,
John Barnes.
Jacob Clemments,
Stephen Cawood
Doct. Hezekiah Dent.
Andrew Flood.
James Gardiner,
John Griffin,
Rhody Hambleton,
John Hare,
William Hate,
John Haw.
Jesse Jamesion.
Notley Luckett.
John Maddox.
Alexander Scott.
William Timms,
William Thompson.
Charles Williamson,
Levin Wailes.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Port-Tobacco, October 7, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

w 8 HYLAND GEARS,

Kent county, State of Maryland.

By his EXCELLENCY
BENJAMIN OGLE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, by the mayor and other respectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 21st day of last month, a most outrageous and shocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MELLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place; to prevent such enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to punishment, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And I do further offer and promise full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice therein, who shall discover and make known the person or persons by whom the said crime was committed, so that he, she, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seins and sein twine, which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment. 4 w

September 30, 1799.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Piscataway, the 1st of October, 1799, which, if not taken up before the first of January, 1800, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDIRSON, Esq; Prince-George's county.
Thomas G. Addison, Esq; Prince G. county.
Mr. John Boone, near Piscataway, 2.
Miss Ann F. Beall, near Piscataway.
Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; near Piscataway, 2.
Capt. Robert A. Beall, near Piscataway.
John Smith Brookes, Esq; Upper-Marlbro', P. G. C. Maryland.
Doct. William Baker, near Piscataway.
Mrs. Claryea Bond, near Piscataway, P. G. C. Maryland.
Maj. Joseph Cross, near Bladensburg, P. G. C. Maryland.
Mr. Joseph Coombs, near Piscataway, 2.
The right rev. Thomas Jno. Clagett, Prince-George's county.
Mr. Henry Davidson, Piscataway.
Miss Diggs, Warburton.
Miss Margrett Fleming, at Mr. Judson Clagett's, Piscataway.
Mr. W. W. Harwood, Upper-Marlbro', P. G. Maryland.
Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Piscataway, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Jenkins, Piscataway, 2.
Messrs Lowes, Prince-George's county.
Mr. George Lee, Poplar Hill, Charles county.
Mr. Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.
Mr. Thomas Mundell, mercht. Piscataway.
Doct. Thomas Marshall, Mount Arearatt, P. G. C. Maryland.
Mr. Richard Morland, Prince-George's county.
William Marbury, Esq; near Piscataway, P. G. county.
Mr. Henry M'Pherson, at or near Piscataway.
Mr. Joshua Mudd, near Piscataway, P. G. C.
Mr. William Richardson, Prince G. county.
Mr. Edward A. Price, Port-Tobacco.
Mr. Robert Simms, near Piscataway.
Mr. William Tyler, Piscataway.
Mr. James Virmillion, near Piscataway, Maryland.
Mr. Benoni H Wade, mercht. Piscataway.
Mr. John Woods, mercht. Piscataway, Maryland.
Monsieur Monsieur Gacqua Fenwick, pour remitta a Pierre F. B. Dejean, courigivii, a Piscataway, en Maryland.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

w 8 BERNARD O'NEILL.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco ferry, formerly considered as public roads.

September 28, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

Agreeably to powers vested in us by the last will and testament of the late WALTER WINTER, of Charles county, deceased, we propose to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL those several tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in said county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indisputable. We wish to sell the whole in a body, but if it should remain on hand till the first day of November next, we will then divide it so as to accommodate purchasers.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Walter Winter will please to bring them in, legally attested, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executrix,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.
JOHN HAW, }

September 28, 1799. 8 w

TAKEN up as a stray, a gray MARE, branded on the near buttock, O, trots and gallops, and appears to be old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w 3

LAWRENCE POSEY.

Allen's Fresh, Charlescounty.

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 29th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the course near the city; and on the day following the COLT'S PURSE to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take NOTICE, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the *race*.

September 23, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'EVECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. w 8

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency. VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency. JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, without any provocation, on the 31st of August, 1799, an apprentice lad named VACHEL JOHNSON, a shoemaker by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or inches high, has a down sullen look when spoken to, has sandy or reddish hair, tied behind; had on a new black castor hat, a long striped nankeen coat, a spotted Marseilles under jacket, nankeen trousers, and took with him nankeen breeches and white stockings, and other cloathing; he has since been seen in Baltimore.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off the ungrateful fellow at their peril. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, by

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, September 4, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency. w 3

JAMES BROWN.

September 3, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and state aforesaid, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1799. w 7

FRS. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN, }

JUST RECEIVED,

on LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore, and for ſale by

GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)

An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr Henry Ewbank's, tailor, Charles-ſtreet, was dangerouſly afflicted with convulſion fits, ſo that his life was deſpaired of, but was perfectly cured by one doſe of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled ſeveral worms, the undoubted cauſe of the child's diſorder.

A ſiſter of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New-Caſtle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every ſymptom of an increaſingly dangerous conſumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the uſe of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my ſtomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent ſwimming in my head, accompanied with dimneſs of ſight, and ſome times partial blindneſs, and was rendered incapable of attending my buſineſs, through loſs of ſtrength; ſome times could ſcarcely eat a morſel for two or three days; when my appetite would ſuddenly become aſtoniſhingly voracious. I firmly believed myſelf to be in a conſumption, which muſt ſoon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of ſeveral cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doſes, which expelled an incredible number of ſmall ſharp pointed worms: in ſhort, I now enjoy as perfect health and ſtrength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witneſſing its ſurpriſing efficacy was induced to take a doſe, though in tolerable good health, which occaſioned him likewiſe to void a great quantity of worms of the ſame kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing thoſe dreadful diſorders with which I was afflicted.

A ſincere deſire that others in ſimilar circumſtances may receive the ſame benefit, is the reaſon for my ſending you this account.

Yours, very reſpectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, *Harford road*
two miles from Baltimore.

The numberleſs cures performed by this medicine, render it intereſting to perſons of every age and in every ſituation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing diſeaſe; it effectually cleanſes and ſtrengthens the ſtomach and bowels, ſo neceſſary at this ſeaſon of the year, and the proprietor ſolemnly aſſures the public, that it may be adminiſtered with the greateſt ſafety to the tendereſt infant of a week old, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchaſed this medicine to ſpecify any diſagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its uſe.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, *late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of*

BILIOUS FEVERS,
AND OF
DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extenſive and long experience in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently diſcharging viſcid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate ſecretion thereof, and removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, the general cauſes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They poſſeſs a peculiar antiſceptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the ſyſtem, and enable it to reſiſt effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every deſcription.

They have never failed producing the happieſt effects in caſes of langour and debility; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and loſs of appetite; giddineſs and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar uſe to ſeamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine cheſt.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by DR. LEROUX.

A ſafe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every deſcription.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid ſtate for external uſe.)

For rheumatiſms, gout, palſy, numbneſs, bruiſes, ſprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the ſting of poiſonous inſects of every kind, particularly of *moſchettoes, gnats, bugs, waſps, bees, &c.*

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

Alſo,

CHURCH's PECTORAL PILLS.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given ſecurity agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public ſale, and that they may count upon his utmoſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction.

He has for private ſale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill ſeat.

A quantity of prime ſhad and herrings for ſale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will alſo ſell, or barter, a ſchooner well calculated for the bay trade or Weſt-Indies, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the procedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

Boarding Houſe,

At the ſign of the Scales, Church-ſtreet,

WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good ſupply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON.

The ſubſcriber has horſes, ſervants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horſe 11/3, chair, horſe and boy, 35/ per day.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of Auguſt, who ſays that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a ſcar on his upper lip and a great many ſcars on his back, occaſioned by the whip; his cloathing is an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of Auguſt, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who ſays that he was ſet free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and ſtout made, has a ſcar on his right hand; his cloathing is a pew wool hat, ſtriped ſwandown jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, old ſhoes, with nails in the ſoles. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general aſſembly for the benefit of an act of inſolvency. w 8

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thurſday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real eſtate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerſet county, deceaſed, lying in the ſaid city of Annapolis, conſiſting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling houſe, fronting on Charles-ſtreet, with ſuitable out houſes and other valuable improvements; the ſaid property is now in the poſſeſſion of general Davidſon, and may be viewed at any time before the ſale on application to the ſubſcriber; it will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer giving bond, bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

ROBERT DENNY, Truſtee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE ſubſcriber gives notice, that he will petition the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, to confirm his right and title to certain perſonal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her uſe at November ſeſſion, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 26th of Auguſt, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat noſe, middling hollow eyes, a ſmall ſcar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, ſeveral marks on his back, a remarkable ſcar on the right ſide of his upper lip, and a ſmall one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a ſingle row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kerſey waiſtcoat, ſtriped cotton trouſers, ſpotted cotton hoſe, Iriſh linen ſhirt, good coarſe ſhoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he ſaid he was free, and was from Louiſa county, Virginia, had a forged paſs ſigned THOMAS CROWDY; he ſince ſays he is lately from the ſervice of a certain PARK STREET, about ſeven miles from Hanover Court-houſe, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himſelf a ſlave. His owner (if any) is deſired to releaſe him within two months from the above date, or he will be ſold agreeable to law for priſon fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of
Prince George's county.

September 10, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one JOHN JONES, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7½ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enliſted in the ſervice of the United States on the 5th day of Auguſt, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north ſide of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid deſerter in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
in the 9th reg. U. S. inft.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the 4th inſtant, a negro man who calls himſelf DICK, and ſays he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Eſq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarſe gray cloth coat, ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat, coarſe oſnabrig ſhirt, and coarſe blue cloth trouſers. His owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs for his priſon fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their reſpective claims, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and ſuch as may be indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be inſtituted without reſpect to perſons.

N. BRICE, Adminiſtrator de bonis non
of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him ſundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red ſtriped ſwandown waiſtcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

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